when is Rev. Anteinette L. Brown. It was not easy, however, for her to obtain license to preach, so strong was the influence against her in certain localities.

I want Women to be not only Merchants, and Physicians, and Ministers, but Lawyers also. I hope the day will come when the world will hive without quarreling, and therefore without lawyers; but, so long as they are necessary, let Woman have an opportunity of filling this office also. I know what it will cost for Woman to thus go out of her sphere, as it is called. I know the scoft and the sphere she know what it will cost for Woman to thus go out of her sphere, as it is called. I know the scoffs and the sneers she will have to meet. But let her not be discomited. Times have already changed in this regard, within a few years. It was hardly safe for a Woman to attempt to speak in public, a few years ago. But now it is easy for me to stand here, in Metropolitan Hall—and who thinks of mobbing a Woman? and what but a mean Press thinks of making unbecoming remarks about her appearance here? [Applanse]

But the fault that this state of things now exists is our But the fault that this state of things now exists is our now. We draw the furrow through the waste fields of life our hands drop the seeds that spring up and bear fruit. But too many women are satisfied with their present rights and wants. She is contented to sacrifice all that is highest on the altar of Fashion. She forgets that the autumn of life will come, when all these light frivolities will lose their charm for her. Cornelia, that prond old Roman matron, gathered the riches of learning about her in youth; and as age came on, she sat at home enshrined with those percurial treasures that do not faile by using, and the Kings and came on, she sat at home enshrined with those perennial treasures that do not lade by using; and the Kings and nobles of Egypt came unto her to learn wisdom, and to pay her honor. But the world has not demanded of Woman anything that was high and noble, and the blame is at your doors. You have shut us out from the law-school and the medical college, and then have taunted that we know nothing. But there are two colleges, thank Heaven, one in your own State and one in Ohio, where they do admat women and negroes. [Applause.] Your men go to Gerinany, and remain six or seven years amid the high places of learning, and then come back just ready to begin to enter upon the duties of life. Whereas, a woman must be through her education, or married at least, by the time she is sixteen. [Applause.] It seems to me that men cannot, know how they are placking stars from their own crown and degrading our common humanity in thus depressing woman.

I remember to have heard Theodore Parker once say that "the little acorn which the boy drops upon the ground, and the squirrel hides in his cheek, contains all the elements to what it might be. We have not yet been willing to drink of that bright, perennial fountain whose waters give forth richest knowledge. And so it will be just as long as Woman is made a dependent—just so long as she is made to feel that she is not an integral part of society; for it is to Woman that see is not an integral part of society; for it is to contain that see iety is to look for the education of the rising generation; and in the words of the Proverbial Philosophy:

"Scratch the green rind of the sapling, or wantoniy twist it is its soil; The scarred and crocked oak will tell thee for centuries to come; Even so mayst thou guide the mind to good, or lead it to the marrings of evil."

After a few more remarks, the speaker closed in the following.

following:
Accept what in this evening's lecture seems to you true.

Accept what in this evening s lecture seems to you true: throw away with ready earnestness whatever seems false, and I will thank you for it. For I do not ask you to respect anything that has just been spoken because I have said it. To morrow evening I shall speak of the Legal disabilities of wives, and the Political disabilities of all of us. In other words, the fact that we have not the right to vote; and I colly ask of you the same kind attention, which my leaves. only ask of you the same kind attention which my lecture this evening has received. [Applause.]

" Woman and the ' Woman's Movement."

A good English writer, a prince of words and ideas, has lately written an article in Putnam's Monthly, on "Woman and the 'Woman's Movement." To speak of the artistic merits of this production would be superfluous. We have to deal only with the sentiment. Has not our author totally misapprehended the genius and demands of the "Woman's Movement?" He employs the purest sunshine to pencil the likeness, and over all is thrown the rainbow drapery of decomposed light; but the effect is the inverted image of a camera obscura, melting as you look into the dimness of dissolving view: rather than a perpendicular, honest daguerreo-type, growing more and more life-like under your gaze, till you look to see it start forth into a breathing reality. "The ladies who manage the movement and give character," surely, "never have dreamed of claiming the existing professions," as the arena upon which wo man is to enter" into rivalry with a man;" and thus retrieve her birthright. Compared with such foundation, the rock upon which they have assayed to plant their feet, is like a continent in its eternal strength, placed in parallel with a coral reef just emerging from the waters

of a Southern sea.

They are abundantly mindful of "that healthful discontent which is pervading all minds and conditions, and which surely foretokens the eventual permanent enlargement of society;" hence, their immediate aim is to break artificial shackles, and leave the subject free to think and act, in any, and every arena, where his own abilities give him license to enter. Their primary demand is mental and physical latitude to woman, bounded only by her own capacity. They would regain her title to mark out her own pathway, whether it be a joyous flight among the stars, or a footsore pilgrimage along the sands of earth. "Leave her free," say they, "to develop her own nature. Let her grow in symmetry and natural vigor, unpruned by jealous conservative custom, which has been wont in times past, to sever every budling of womanly thought springing in a new direction, and giving token of variation from the patented model of approved womanhood. They would quicken that "healthful discontent," till it is glowing like a live coal in woman's bosom; then let the mental eye, turn'd in-ward, read by the painful light its overessential attributes. If there are evils in society those evils are to be, and ought to be, remedied. Allow woman to study the evil and its causes, and the relations she sustains to each. Let her wing of investigation be spread unpinioned in the search; let there be no hight and no depth from which she is excluded by artificial barriers; no maze so intricate that man may be licensed to shut her out by thorny bedges of private or public precedent, in the benevolent fear that she will grow bewildered. Let the Creator stamp her mission upon her nature; let them limit and define her sphere by her capacity; let him

limit and define her sphere by her condent, the him erect against her as many subtle barriers of sentiment and taste as he will: but let not man go about to goad her with his clumsy iron fetters of masculine law.

If there is a good yet unattained by mankind, this good is the great desideratum of the race. It is a legacy in which every man and woman has an interest. Each is to be left as actually and absolutely free to seek its attainment as his neighbor-as free as the one can be, and yet harmonize with the freedom of the many It is then, not only the right, but the highest obligation It is then, not only the right, but the highest obligation of woman, to search after this good as after a hidden of woman, to search after this good as after a hidden treasure not for herself merely, but for her kind. If, then, the professions are paled in by the bristling pickets of custom, and her chosen path is thus impeded, she must of necessity demand, either that the pickets be thrown down, or the gates taught to swing on their rusty hinges for, her as freely as for her brother. While she stands peeping through the lattice work, and sees the enclosure overgrown peeping through the lattice work, and sees the enclosure overgrown with thoras and thistles, it is only natural that she should wish to substitute something better. If she fancies she could convert the substitute something better. If she fancies she could convert the many marn her against the piercing briars, but she answers that experimene would be to her the best of teachers; and, at any rate, she is impelled to protest against a compulsory exclusion, if the laborers in these official vineyards have simple salaries, and abundant spaceh for the play of thought and muscle, while many of the poor creatures down in the women's quarters are hiddled together in destination, ne wonder her plea for open doors lestill more emphatic. While she sees the iron of legal dependence corroding in the heart of the wife, she can but demand its removal even though it be too late in this democratic country to think of retrieving her dignity by recourse to the learned try to think of retrieving her dignity by recourse to the learned try to think of retrieving her dignity by recourse to the learned try to think of retrieving her dignity by recourse to the learned try to think of retrieving her dignity by recourse to the learned try to think of retrieving her dignity by recourse to the learned try to think of retrieving her dignity by recourse to the learned try to think of retrieving her dignity by recourse to the learned try to think of retrieving her dignity by recou of woman, to search after this good as after a hidden

a lis consequences.

A word now upon the natural inferiority of Woman. Let us ac-

speaks also of "her own distinctive attributes,"—"those delicious weaknesses and softnesses which are the outward basige of her in ward sweet ses, and which constitute the arms of her omalocance to the imagination of Man." These distinguishing traits may be mere etherest than blue mist attenuated homoopathetically to the seventieth dilution; yet while they continue pungent and precious of otto of roses, what shell hinder the possessor from saying:
"Man is by nature interior to Woman! He is her inferior in the 'suntile aroun' of Ba presence; her inferior in the 'suntile aroun' of Ba presence; her inferior in the 'ambrosia as' words upon which the gods are nourished;" and ther inferior in the 'something outs befine which attaches to her. Let him not quarrel foolishly about his natural inferiority, and suppose that you depress him in the scale of being that you rob kin of 'so much absolute life. This is the gravest of mistakes. This grasping intellect, wandering up and down in the earth, incessantly, seeking rest and linding none, and craving and hearding treasures against some possible season of calamity, like a Jew-gatherer 'of such odds and ends of creation as are convertible into moneys; his rode brawny strength, couchant upon the two broad shoulders, fatted for the burdens accumulated by this omnium gatherum; and even his devouring-passions, which Woman knows how to hold in check by the silver hook in the nose of her berinthan—all these bind him to her as qualities the exact opposite of her own. He is needful to her precisely in the degree in which he is unike 'her."

"Hence, and hence only, it is that man becomes the husband-

Absolutes raised to the feshiowship or equality of Woman, to ner becomes raised to the feshiowship or equality of Woman, to ner better equality with her, but purely because of a claim based upon his natural stepanish with her, to reven any extended to call "living the fet tall." In those days, too, a boy and girl, seated one on each end of the see-saw, could balance each other hands exceedy—to master though the girl might have sky hight in her please the call the top to a nut-brown, but he girl might have sky hight in her please preserved in the still deeper in the lily purity of a country of the co

that such difference does exast.

Some there are who hold only to formal differences, and who anticipate that beyond Jordan the sexes will go into uniform, wearingsspecies of compromise costume between cordurous and potticosts—a garment not unsimilar, perhaps, to the modern Bloomer. But all sek equal freedom to each in the exercise of his own talents in his own way, thus leaving abundant elbow-room for both man and woman, as well as the largest latitude for "exceptional men and women." The theory of identical natures is sternly and coldly impartial, and has a glotious stoical sublimity about it that can make its own; way in the world, if it be but founded in nature. We leave it, therefore, to develop its own merits, and turn to the position, which we hold in common with our author, viz.: that man and woman are essentially unlike.

Both, then, are needed in this great working-day world; and the question is, whether woman is to six admiring herself beneath the green boughs of the harvest tree, waiting the reapers return, or spreading his lunch with busy care upon the show white napkin, while he tolls on gathering the Wheat into his garner; or whether it wore better that she sait thin to render the task lighter, more social, and far more graceful in its accomplialment, by blending the richness of her genius with his in the deviling of ways and means. He now presents his proud sheaves as a love offering at heriter; and her head wipes the sweat from his hot brow in returnibution to like, not an equivalent for like. Every band which his stout bands fasten about the bundles is another gridle pressing heavily around her heart, and though it is made but of weak straws, it grows more and more oppressive. Her free spirit cannot stoop quite patiently to the yoke of dependence, especially since it is not falways cuchanned with a silam ining. Better join near tanh hand in life labors and life's gains; taken sit down at evening with the honest sentiment mutually enkindled in both hearts; "all mime is thing, and thous and the

yet replant Paradise all around them if they both work heartily in the effort.

Her tent already transformed into cottage and palace, and a garden around her which she is sure is partly of her own cultivation—nor whether it be wholly love of man or not that impells her: and whether or not she is toiling up "the cheerless hight of virtue purely by way of keeping him company," she has begun in he role earnestness to scale the ascent. She is already up high enough to take a quite comprehensive survey of the hig world. She is already laying plans for its subjugation to improvement. She is heredy laying plans for its subjugation to improvement. She is heredy laying plans for its subjugation to improvement. She is heredy laying plans for its subjugation to improvement. She is heredy laying plans for its subjugation to improvement. She is heredy laying each of the paradise of ambition which are so exhibitating to man; and altogether, she is growing very earnest in her demand: "Stand out of my way, gentle Sampson, let me see "what I can do; or better still, come and work with me!" What answer do you make her, earth's solitary monarch? Coërcion is obsolete: for the regn of physical force is at last superseded by a more spiritual power. If you cannot join her in good faith and try the experiment, then pray stand aside, and await the result. No need of enacting a shivering alarm on her account; no necessity for breaking heart-strings; or of weeping the death of poesy; The "little Checktaws of her own invention" are still the jewels of her heart, and "this private Patagonian of hers" has eally to for heart, and "this private Patagonian of hers" has eally to get a retreat from the plebetanized protessions, to and her waiting incontrite submission at his hearthstone, ere he has had time to his the door latch of the domestic paradise.

There are snatches of poetry even in the Pagan worship of idels. They grim looking, senseless image is mentally invested with liring attributes of beauty and power; the heart bows not to the sy

fice up, n the altar of his redemption, and sleep henceforth in grateful remembrance an ethereal dream of things that were,

re net.
But I grow mystified in this modern demain of philosophical and But I grow mystified in this modern demain of philosophical and theological psychology; and so have the good sense to beat a retreat, without attempting to penetrate the motives which actuate the movers is this woman's movement. Suffice it to say, there are both men and women engaged in the cause, men and "women of mind," of curhasissm, and of carnest purpose, who, for reasons turks wan, have lately set about a work which is destined to cause sundry mighty revolutions in society, if it succeeds. Those women have no idea of tolling long in the humdrum domain of public life, as it is Sangarious enough, with a school girl knowledge of chemistry, to understand that new elements will greatly modify the compound, they wait trustingly the result. As for manners, customs, usages, and the whole family of precedents, woman has locked into the vista of the past, and seen the embalmed remains of their progenitors eleeping in pulseless grandeur, enlawed in locked into the vista of the past, and seen the embalmed remains of their proportions sleeping in pulseless grandeur, enhalved in respectful recepence, it is true; yet passive, and powerless, with their sceptres fallen at their sides; and she knows that the descendants shall be yet crailed into the same hushed mystery with the brave old ancestry. She has best over the death-couch, residing intendy by the wan taper of history the silent language of these scaled lips, till the light of naslovy grew bright around her, and she has traced the outline of a distant heirdom, peopled with forms more plorious and more beautiful than earth has yet known, busting with royal tread into the hierarchy of precedents for coming ages.

Facts Touching "Spiritualism."

WHITESBORD, Oneids County, N. Y. }

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribane.

Sin: Perceiving that you still publish facts on "Spiritual-

Sin: Perceiving that you still publish facts on "Spiritual ism," in order that honest inquirers may be helped to form a consistent opinion on this vexed and quite absorbing sub-

ect. I offer them a few clusters of facts. More than two years since, while abroad, I was invited to investigate, in a circle of five, (all professors of religion of the Orthodox faith.) and obtained, not very clearly, some communications and responses—such, however, that I resolved, at some fitting occasion, to renew the investigation Recently, happening in at a pious neighbor's, the mother says: "My daughter's hand still moves and shakes." I said, "Perhaps she is to become a writing medium." A slate and pencil were brought; her hand seized the latter,

says: "My daughter's hand still moves and shakes." I said, "Perhaps she is to become a writing medium." A slate and pencil were brought; her hand seized the latter, and after rapidly producing a few illegible lines, wrote the word "Repent; then after similar illegibles, "believe," then, after the same, the words, in Christ; and again, as before, "Why will you not all come?" Request was made that the name of the writer be given, when, after a few trials, to the surprise of the mother, the name of her daughter (who died very young) was plainly written; and the mother look it as an invitation to the medium and her other children to accept the Saviour. She (the spirit) was then asked to give her present age in figures. The figures were written, together with the words "years and montas." The reckoning was then made by the mother, counting with the figures, and was found to be correct. Now, it all these spiritual communications in our land are Satanie, as I have often thought, how avoid the conclusion that Satan in the above case casts out Satan? Does he not too strongly hate Christ to invite and urge sinners to "come to him!" The mother suggested that I should ask questions: when I inquired: "Are any of my deceased friends present? When the unexpected word "one" was written. I asked. "Have you any communication to make?" Answer—"Believe." I said, "I will believe if you will write your name." Unexpectedly, the word "wife" was written. I called at the house another time, to invite a visit to my house, as I wished to prove whether a writing I heid in my house, as I wished to prove whether a writing I heid in my house, as I wished to prove whether a writing I heid in my house, as I wished to prove whether a writing I heid in my house, as I wished to prove whether a writing I heid in my house, as I wished to prove whether a writing I heid in my house, as I wished to prove whether a writing I heid in my house, as I wished to prove whether a writing I heid in my house, as I wished to prove whether a writing I heid in my h

a revival God does not convert souls by His spirit, but em ploys some spirit to do it—Is it so!" It was plainly and What is it moves on the heart in conversion?" Ans

"God's spuit." Q.—"Do you carry about with you a body and soul, and

thus used frequently? Ass - Her health, Q - How often might she be thus employed? <math>Ass - Twice a week.These are not all that was written. But are they not sufficient to put in question the conclusion, that all are the doings of demons? It is difficult to believe that Satan or ngents would, if able, write such Orthodox opinions, and exhort to repentance and faith. Though Satan is said to transform himself into an angel of light, yet it is intimated that he, as false apostles do, speaks falsely. That there are evil spirits that write or rap false doctrine, is taught in the above communications. She who professes to give them died strong in the faith, has been in the spirit world more than twenty years, and chains to be exalted to the seventh sphere. The medium through whom they came is fourteen years of age, and is unpracticed in deception. I am not inlly fixed in my opinion as to the origin of those spiritual phenomena, and will wait for further proof and developments. I do not think that such investigations have done me my harm, but rather that they have brought me nearer to God and to Heavenly conformity. I apprehend that excess in this, as well as in some other mental pursuits, causes derangement of intellect. Still, it is a fearful and critical subject, and should be prayerfully and cautiously investigated. It was wise in the clergy of Brooklyn thus to try the spirits before they condemned them, if it be, as Mr. Beecher reports it is, an overwhelming evil, and is likely to increase. If a portion of the revelation is from good spirits—as many judicious and religious persons believe—by wisely distinguishing the good from the evil, much good may result. As the result already many Deists and Atheists have renounced their scepticism and some have professed repentance and embraced the Gospel. It is possible that Satan may have thus unwillingly accomplished good.

CANDIDUS.

Remarks.

We have given place to the above as it reached us, although the writer has violated our well known rule by mingling with his facts a superfluity of his own speculations. He seems unwilling to leave the reader free to draw his own conclusions, but insists that the phenomena shall be seen by all through his own philosophic and theolegic spectacles. We shall not imitate his bad example, but simply preclude misrepresentation by saying that, while we presume there was no intentional deception or juggle practiced by any one in the premises. we see nothing in the above relation tending to convince us that any 'spirit' dictated the responses as if from behind the curtain except the spirits of the live men and women visibly and palpably present. We do not say how or by whom these responses were dictated, but simply that this narration (with scores like it) presents to our mind no conclusive evidence of supermundane agency in the business; and we cannot help suspecting that, if the persons bodily present (including the medium) had been of a radically different faith, the responses would have been correspondingly different from these above recorded.

We regard this whole subject as deeply interesting, and its candid and proper investigation as calculated to shed important light on Man's mental constitutionperhaps in time also on his essential immortality-but as to all the confirmation which may be drawn from it of the truth of this or that creed, we think our dogmatists of various creeds are too eager to secure the harvest before the seed has fairly sprouted. [Ed. Trib.

JUDGE DOUGLAS .- A private letter tells us that Judge Douglas has left for North-Carolina, and that he will not visit Chicago until he has made some permanent arrange ments for his children. It may not be generally known that he has three small children, the youngest but a few weeks old, and that they have no relative on their mother's side but their grandmother, who is now very ill in North e are gratified to see that President Pierce has given

Mr. Granger, of New-York, who married the only sister of Judge Douglas, an appointment which will bring him at Washington, and thereby relieve Judge Douglas of some Washington, and thereby relieve Judge Douglas of some of his domestic cares; for a man who has so many public duties as Judge Douglas, and especially at this time, has enough to attend to without the sole responsibility of looking after three almost infant children.

[Chicago (III.) Dem., April 18.

An Indian named Ned Witch, was recently murally public to Delayara district.

dered in Delaware district. Cherokee Nation. A man and woman have been arrested as the murderers. The woman pleads innocence, but confesses to a knowledge of the Five persons confined in the Oneida County jail for minor offences, succeeded in escaping on Saturday last. Two of them were retaken the same day. CALIFORNIA NEWS IN FULL

ARRIVAL OF THE STAR OF THE WEST. BURNING OF THE INDEPENDENCE. STATEMENT OF THE CAPTAIN. EXCITING INCIDENTS.

LISTS OF THE LOST AND SAVED. MINING NEWS.

Pastergers, Ma ket., Ship New , Deaths and Marringes, &c.

The steamship Star of the West, E. L. Tinklepaugh, ar rived at this port at 8 o'clock last evening from San Juan de Nicaregue.

She left the following vessels in port: U. S. sloop of war Cyane, officers and crew all well: British man-of-war steamer Geyser, and British Mail steamer Medway, to leave for Chagres in a few days: British brig Frazer, arrived on the 16th inst. from New-York, with coal for the Transit Company: Herm big Townsend Jones, loading for New-York, to sail on or about the 25th inst. : steamship Pampero. to sail on the 17th for New-Orleans with 180 passengers.

Passed on the 22d, British brig Exchange, standing north The Star of the West having connected on the Pacific side with steamship Sierra Nevada, sailed on the evening of the 17th, at 10 P.M., bringing 530 passengers, all well. The route is very healthy, there being no sickness con-

We are indebted to the obliging Purser of the Star of the West, and to Adams & Co. and Berford & Co.'s Expresses, for the prompt delivery of our California files.

Statement of Capt. Sampson.

To the Editor of The San Francisco Herald:

I am under the paintal necessity of reporting the loss of the steamer Independence, lately under my command, on her passage from San Juan del Sud to this port, and about one larger of the steamer. one hundred and twenty-five lives, consisting of the passengers and fifteen of the crew. She was lost on the Island of Margarita, off the coast of Lower California. After leaving Margarita, off the coast of Lower California. After leaving Acapulco, we experienced strong breezes from N. W. to N. Passed Cape. St. Lucas on the morning of 15th Feb. At 12 o'clock M. of the 15th, we were in lat. 23 of N., Ion. 110 42 W.; steered N. W. by W. jw. per compass, intending to go to the westward of Margarita Island. On the morning of the 15th, at 1 o'clock A. M., made the main land to the eastward of the Island, having been set in shore by the current. Altered the course to S. W. At 2 A. M. made the

Island of Margarita, the south point bearing W. by S. per compass: then altered the course to W. S. W. I intended to give the point a berth of three miles, but owing to a haze over the land, I was deceived in the distance. At 5.15, just as day was beginning to break, she struck on a sunken reef, extending off from the south point of the Island about a mile from the shore. The sea was very smooth at the time, not breaking on the reef at all. Backed the engine, and she came off; examined the hold and found that she was filling rapidly; knew that I should have to beach her to keep her from sinking; got a sull over the bow (under her) to try to stop the leak, and set a gang of men at work at each hatchway bailing, and ran along the west side of the Island, close in. to find a good place to put her ashore. Told the Engineer to let me know five minutes before the water would be up high enough to put out the fires. When we had run about four miles the Engineer came up and reported the water nearly up to the fires, and that they would be extinguished in a few minutes. Put the helm hard a port, and ran her ashore in a surall cove on the S. W. side of the island, head on. Lowered a boat, and sent the mate and two men in her to run a line ashore to the beach, which was about one hundred yards distant, but tained that the ship was on fire. Told the Engineer to take his men and put out the fire if possible. Ordered the other two boats to be lowered and to come forward, and the oaded both boats with women and children, and sent them share. The ship had now awang round broadside on The mate and two men came off with the boat that took the ated from the furnaces. It was necessary, after the steamer struck on the reef, to use wood and boards for fuel, in order to keep up steam until she struck on the beach, when the water was so high as to stop the draft from the lower flace, which forced open the furnace doors, and flames rushed out the smoke stack, thence spreading very rapidly. Every effort was made to get the fire under, but of no avail. The flames were now coming up from the hatchways, fire room, engine room, ventilators and around the smoke-stack; every thing was consternation and dismay; the people seemed con pletely bewildered, and were jumping overboard by doz ens. The scene was perfectly horrible and indescribable men, wemen and children screeching, crying and drowning I ordered the spars, hatches, tables and every thing that would float to be thrown overboard, which was done, and they were immediately covered with people. About an hour after the ship struck the beach, she was in a perfect sheet of flame, and there was no one on board of her except one of the coal-passers, named Beaumont, and myself. The smoke stack had fallen, and the promenade deck forward and tumbled in: the flames were coming out of the side-ights, and it was impossible to stay on board any longer. A boat came off from the shore with two of the deck-hands her. Beaumont, who was near the fore rigging, jumped into her, and I jumped overboard, swam to her, and com-mencing picked up those who were affoat. After picking up hree boat loads, Thomas Herren, the steward, succeeded in launching another boat and saving some of the people When all that were alive had been picked up and some of the baggage, I landed and had the spars which had drifted ashore hauled up into a ravine, and with one old sail that had washed ashore, made a tent large enough to shelter the women and children The ship was still in flames, so that it was impossible for any one to board her. I gave the Mate and Engineer buried, and to board the wreck as soon as possible and save all the provisions and water that they could. I then ook a best and four men and started to pall found the north end of the island to Magdalena Bay in search o assistance, expecting to find some ships there. We pulle until 10 o'clock that night, when, not being able to see any vessels, and not knowing in what direction to pull, I nded on the north shore of the entrance to Magdalena

and that there were no other vessels in the Bay. After stating the circumstances of the wreck to him, he consented to get under way, (although he had but sixty gallons of water on board at the time.) and take the survivors to San Jose or Cape St. Lucas, where they could get the necessaries of life until other assistance could be rendered them; and he immediately got under way and commenced beating out. At daylight of the 18th, it being calm, and the schooner being a long distance from the wreck, I took twenty gallons of water and a sack of bread in the boat, and started for the camp, expecting to find the people suffering for water. as there was none on the Island fit to drink. Arrived abreast of the wreck at 2 P. M., having been gone from there 51 hours. The surf was breaking very heavily, making it dangerous to land. The mate came down on the beach and said that the passengers had gone across the Island, and that I had better pull round the south end of the Island to the other side, which I did, and found the boats and crews from the whale-ships Omega, James Maury-Meteor, and bark Clement, busily at work taking the passen. gers on board the ships, which lay about twelve miles disant from the point of embarkation, in the lower Bay

Hav, hauled up the boat, and waited until daylight, when

I started again to pull across the bay; after pulling an

hour and a half, I discovered a vessel close into the main land, pulled for and reached her at 11 o'clock, A.

M. ; found her to be the schooner A. Emery, Captain Gor,

den. The Captain and most of the crew were ashore look.

ing for water : set a signal, and they came on heard. Capt. Gorden said that he had been in the Bay five days

While I was away in the boat, the mate and engineer had gone across the Island, seen the ships and boats, and sig nalized to them, and so obtained relief. I then took a boat and crew and started off to meet the schooner and take her back into the Bay, where we arrived on the mornirg of the 20th. I then went on board the ships and mustered a party of men, and went across the Island to the wreck, to save and bring over all the provisions we could

While at work getting provisions from the wreck, we saw a steamer bound down the coast about six miles distant. We made signals for her, but she did not notice them. Launched a boat and took two men in, and attempted to get off to speak her, but the surf, which was breaking very heavily at the time, swamped the boat and broke one of the oars, and when I reached the shore again, I was so much exhausted that I could not make another attempt.

After getting all the provisions that had been savedwhich occupied two days-I chartered the ship Meteor, Capt. Jeffries, to take us all to San Francisco, to sail as soon as the vessel could be made ready. While the ship was being fitted, I took a boat and crew from the ship Omegaand lay off and on the Island on the look out for a steamerhoping to speak one on her passage up and get some as sistance from her, but none came in sight of us.

On the 3d of March, everything being ready, and the passengers all on board, (except a few who had chosen to go to the Sandwich Islands in the other ships.) we sailed

I was on the larboard paddle-box when the ste struck, and had been on deck the whole night. If the steamer had not taken fire, not a soul would have been lost. for they could all have been landed safely if there had been

The reef on which the steamer struck is about two miles long, making off in a south-easterly direction, and is not laid down in any of the charts that I have ever seen.

Too much cannot be said in favor of the humane conduct and kind treatment received from Capt. J. Fisher and Maury : Capt. Jeffries, of the ship Meteor ; Capt. Lane, of the bark Clemente; and Capt. Gordon, of the schooner A. Emery, who promptly came to our relief as soon as they heard of our situation, and rendered us all the assistance and made us as comfortable as possible during our stay in Yours, respectfully, F. L. Sampson, Late Master Steamer Independence.

San Francisco, March 31, 1853.

The Names of the Passengers

W. G. Stokes.
F. Light and wife,
Lawrence Noian,
G. W. Howe,
B. F. Cameron,
C. W. Cook and wife,
A. F. Rogers, A. F. Rogers, Mrs. J. B. Tarr, Horace Tarr, (boy.) Mrs. Seymour, Miss A. J. Weddell, S. D. Gilmors. A. J. W. Candel, S. D. Gilmore, E. G. Cook, E. G. Cook, Davis, Davis, A. Richardson, P. Skelley, P. Murphy, M. Furey, H. Eular, P. K. Manning, J. R. Willoughby, L. P. Fuller, H. Brace, L. B. Cross, Wm. Anderson & wife Lorenzo Sweet, Thomas Burgess, A. Weatherington, Peter Carter, E. Donnelly, V. Reinholt, J. M. Cele, G. W. Lapiere, J. Stone, Joseph Gerson, Walter Holmes, Louis Day, H. Garton, T. Arnault, Harner Mott. Wm. P. Lincoln,
L. Lincoln,
H. Taylor,
Wm. Davidson,
George Perkins,
Fras. Muffin and child,
L. C. Sutton,
J. Fleming,
G. W. Spotte,
C. D. Bellows,
Morris Denham, Morris Denham, L. P. Dexter Wm. Vann Vann, H. S. Greenfield, C. P. Patterson, J. Guignon, David Halleton, Ob. Wood, wife at T. E. Miner, John Bouchard, F. Gilhaore, Wm. Harris, J. Larrimer, J. J. Murphy, Isaac P. Smith, David Findley, James Glass, D. F. Fisher, G. Gillmore, Bloomfield, Joel Abbott, Bolle and 2 chl'd. E. H. Newell, F. Hauber, Mr. Wiltimore, J. Maherandchild, J. C. Parmeter,

Campbell, steerage waiter.

Limbuston, 2d cook aft, galv.

Barry, 1st cook forward gal.

Daniels, seaman.

Lyous, seaman.

Lyous, seaman.

Lyous, seaman.

Lyous, seaman.

David McBean, seaman.

Langster, water tender.

A Libean, waiter.

Grills, waiter.

McGrath, waiter.

John Marroly, waiter. J. McGrath, waiter. John Murphy, waiter. James Ward, waiter. Henry Morgan, waiter. E. Harris, themen's m Thus Sawvet, coal passer. Thus W Herron, steward J. P. Shimaan, 2d steward John Wier, baker. J. Roldnson, butcher. Wm. Argall, Wisconsin. Wm. Adler, Tenn.
W. Abraham, Fogland.
J. Abraham, Chio.
J. Allen, Texas.
A. A. Carrington and wife, Ark.
Chauncey, San Jose.
C. J. Cooks, (boy) St. Louis.
E. Collins, and 2 chil. Eng.
Mrs. M. A. Carne & child, do.
Mor.is Cohn, Albany.
A. Carmichael, Ohio.
Misal Julia Banecum, St. Louis.
Wm. Brown, Mass.
J. Bacm, New Jersey.
W. Bateman, Ohio.
M. M. Berwin, Tenn.
M. M. Berwin, Tenn.
Philip Baker, Mass.
Mary and Maris Ingolls, Oregon.
Jehnston, Boston.
J. T. Jeffres, Ohio.
T. Joenes, New-York.
R. A. Knox, Rhode Island.
J. C. Kolp, Cincinnati.
Morits Kemp.
Ass Kittredae, Hinols.
J. M. Larco, Valparasico.
J. Light, New-York.
W. H. Mosher, New-York.
W. H. Marin, New-York.
W. M. Mulfin, New-York.
W. M. Mulfin, New-York.
W. M. McCandless, Ohio.
W. S. Moulton, Mass.
Barbaras Whiteman, N. O.
Ann Weish, Boston.
E. Abrahas
Cakew I.
Martin C'Hare, storekeeper.

E. Harris, thremen's mem boy cort.
E. Baker, Mess.
E. Baker, Mess.
Brewington, St. Louis,
S. Banum, Obio.
W. Bignell, Michigan.
Alex. Brown, Mich.
E. Bloch, Alliany.
G. W. Beswell, Illinois.
Mrs. E. Drown, Iowa.
Wm. Doyle, New York.
R. Davy, England.
H. Ford, Michigan.
M. Freet, Genmany.
P. Francis, England.
E. Garrett, Ohio.
W. Griner and wife, Cin.
Charles Granais, Illinois.
Hartman, New-York.
O. Hale, Massachusetts.
Mrs. Hawland and Boys, Wis.
J. G. Harch, Texas.
Mrs. Hawland and Boys, Wis.
J. G. Hard, Texas.
Mrs. Hawland and child, Ill.
W. Newell, Ill.
E. Willis, Ill. V. Newell, Ill. Willia, Ill. O'Neal, New-York. Oberlee, New-York. Vm. Peid, Louisiana. T. Oberlee, New-York.
Wm. Peid. Louisiana.
A. Penney.
A. Penney.
S. Pruden, New-York.
H. J. Roberts, Wis.
A. Reynolds, New-Jersey.
J. Sparhaw, N. H.
A. Scott, Ohio.
W. A. Schofield, Pa.
John Schmidt, Me.
John Schweid, Pa.
John Stevens, Wisconsin.
Simeon Taylor, N. Hamp.
J. B. Tarr. Mo.
Charles Tests, Cinclinati.
Roht Taylor, Beston.
C. O. Taylor, Child) Mo.
Jas. Tallon, St. Louis.
Ventrof, III.
Benl, Ward, Mich.
Asa Watson, (boy) St. Louis.
B. M. Weddell, Ind.
Chas. A. Ward, New-York.
T. M. Wilson, Pa.
L. Zin Henry, Ind.
Ohio. CREW LOST.
Wm. Smith, seaman.

Martin O'Hare, storekeeper.
Maria Wilson, stewardess.
Cha. Anthony, lat cook aff. gal.
Charles, 3d do.
2d cook forward galley.
Assistant Butcher.
C. Jewell, fireman.
Feter Lein, coal passer.

Peter Lein, coal passer.

Statement of the Passengers.

From The San Francisco Herslid, April I.

So great has been the anxiety weighing upon the public mind, regarding the fate of the unfortunate Independence, that it was almost a relief, although a mournful one, to learn the particulars of her mishap; to know that she had not gone down with all on board, but that some were saved to fell the story of their disaster. We have conversed withseveral of the surviving passengers, and have gathered various details that will prove interesting; these we place before the public as they were given, without comment, but in the belief that the simple narrative of an eye witness to the horrors of the scene must be the best medium of communication. The Independence, as all who had to do with her will remember, was never a favorite ship; in the present instance, it is stated that most of the passengers went on board at San Juan with a species of anxiety, resulting from the appearance of the steamer, and apparent incapacity, in point of size, to accommodate so many human beings without prospect of some casualty. Our informants observed, that it was the opinion of nine tenths of the passengers that the chances were against their reaching San Francisco. The ship was crowded—so much of the passengers that the chances were against their reaching San Francisco. The ship was crowded—so much so, that many were without berths and obliged to sleep on deck. With the crew, and fourteen who came on board at

deck. With the crew, and fourteen who came on board at Acapulco, we understand there were four hundred and fourteen sonls on board.

The morning of the 16th March was clear, the atmosphere pure and transparent; the vessel struck at about 5 o clock, while the decks were yet strewn with sleeping passengers. The spot where the shipwreck occurred, with year particulars, is given in Cart. Supposely account. many particulars, is given in Capt. Sampson's account, published on the first page of this morning's paper; our nar-rative shall consist of only such facts as have not as yet

Immediately after the vessel touch ed, most of the pas.

sengers case on dock; the rocks were distinctly visible, reaching about two feet above water, and about is quarter of a mile from the beach; the sunf was high, and it such of breakers stretched along the beach, dashing over the rocks with violence. Immediately upon striking, the Uaptain gave orders to back; the engines were reversed, and the ship glided into deep water; they then ran forward about two miles, when the water west bound to be rashing in with fearful rapidity. At this time are was not much excitement or confusion on boasted remarkange passengers were quiet, and the ladies behave keep the water. Mean were stationed with bucket, which was done; as soon as site struck the engines stopped working; there was advised for acceptable to the struck the engines stopped working; there was a site struck the engines stopped working; there was not say site struck the engines stopped working; there was not soon out; they saw the smoke coming the mother of the stop out they saw the smoke coming the stop out; they saw they say the saw they say they say

The Captain behaved with presence of mind and courage; he was the last man to leave the ship; most of the crew left early. Those who first reached the shore did all that lay in their power to assist the others; the ateward, James Herron, among others, was indefatigable in his exer-

James Herron, among others, was indefatigable in his exertions.

As the swinamers approached the shore, planks were thrown out to them, and those that had regained a little strength waded out into the surf to lend a helping hand to their comrades; many, as they came in, fell exhausted upon the sand, where they lay motionless for half an hour, completely prostrated with excessive exertion. The laftest displayed the utmost kindness and consideration; they tended upon the sufferers, supplied them from the scanty wardrobes they had saved with articles of clothing, (for many of the poor wretches came utterly naked to land) and made canvas shoes to protect their feet while traversing the island in search of succor.

They remained on the island three days and two nights during which time they suffered much from lack of water several water casks floated ashore, but the liquid they contained was found so impregnated with salt as to be useless. On Thursday they obtained a barrel of molasses and another of vinegar; they mixed the two, and it answered the purpose of quenching their thirst. Afterward they managed to drill a hole into a rock with spikes, which furnished a scant supply of brackish water, which they sucked the could. Evict waits between which they sucked

aged to drin a tole into a fock with spikes, which turnished a scant supply of brackish water, which they sucked through quills. Eight miles inland some more water was discovered, and several went thither in search of it. The island is borren and destitute of all vegetation, except a species of prickly pear; several coyotes were seen, but no other signs of life.

species of prickly pear; several coyotes were seen, but no other signs of life.

About fifty of the passengers carried one of the ship's boats, weighing about a ton, across the island on their shoulders, and launched her in Margueriti bay. They also carried across a small cannon, procured from the wreck, and a little powder, which by chance was brought ashore; there was sufficient to fire the piece twice, whereby they attracted the attention of those on board the whaleships, who were lying some twelve miles off. The captains of those vessels immediately dispatched boats ashore with provisions and water. The shipwrecked party were taken off in the boats and distributed among the different vessels, aboard which they remained fifteen days; the Meteor was then chartered, and all went aboard excepting some twenty, including several ladies, who preferred to proceed in another ship to the Sandwich Islands.

ship to the Sandwich Islands.

Many acts of individual courage were performed, many that probably will never come to light. One gentlemen, after reaching the shore uniquired, swam out again to the wreck and brought off a child; he had no family on board—nothing to tempt him to return to a danger once passed, except the noble desire to preserve human life. Another threw his three children overboard and followed after them—they were all drowned. It is supposed that three or four perished in the flames or were sufficiented by the smoke.

The ship was burnt to the water's edge. It has been stated by several of the passengers that as many as 159 persons, exclusive of children, were lost. Seventeen children and fifteen females perished.

Interesting Particulars by Doctor Torbett

Interesting Particulars by Becter TorbettFrom The San Francisco Whig of April 1, 1833.

The island upon which the ill fated steamer was wrecked is situated on the coast of Lower California, 167 miles north of the point known as the "Cape" St. Lucas. The coast in this region, bold and rock bound, is in many places inaccessable for vessels or boats, and presents an iron barrier to the luckless ship coasting its rocky projections. The spot where the steamer struck was on a point of sand beach, extending seaward from the coast of the island, but covered at high water.

The steamer was going under a fine head of steam on the 16th of February, when at daybreak, though before the light was perfectly clear, she suddenly struck and stopped The land could be seen toward the coast, but very indistinctly. At the moment the vessel struck an inciscribable scene of confusion occurred on board. A rush was made by the passengers for the various hatchways, and the upper deck was soon entirely crowded with human beings. Capt. Sampson was on the wheel house, and at once ordered the engineer to back her, which was done, the steamer backing off with apparent ease.

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The land at this time appeared on the larboard bow, and made out in a narrow point or cape; the sea was smooth, and the steamer drawing seven feet of water; no breakers were visible from any quarter. The concussion was not violent but of such force as to arouse the whole ship and in a few moments every soul on board was on the upper deck. As soon as the vessel was backed into deep water. Capt. Sampson gave secret orders that the pumps should be sounded, when it was discovered that there were eight feet of water in the hold. It was of importance that this alarming fact should be kept from the passengers to prevent confusion, while instant measures were adopted to beach the sbip at the nearest available spot. The news however quickly flew from mouth to mouth, and then ensued a scene of which no idea can be given, save to those who have been similarly situated. Here was the population of a small town, with many women and children, death staring them in the face, and no visible means of succerat hand. A rush was at once made for the most valuable article of private property.

Many were thus trampled and bruised. But it was a save

was at once made for the most valuable article of private property.

Many were thus trampled and bruised. But it was soon found that the ship could be kept affect, and her head was pointed up the coast with the intention of beaching her in some convenient and safe place. To facilitate this, an immense amount of dry wood was heaped into the furnaces, and a heavy head of steam kept up. Our informant thinks that they must have run up the coast nearly five miles before a suitable place was found. During this time quiet had been somewhat restored on beard, and the greatest anxiety was manifested in the progress of the vessel. Daylight had now dawned, and they found themselves running along a rock-bound coast surmounted by stupendous mountains, entirely destitute of vordure, and apparently uninhabited. At length a large gulley or ravine was discovered, which appeared to make out into a sand beach, and into this nock the bows of the steamer were turned.

The crowd was now so great around the stern to avoid the anticipated danger of the concussion, that the helmannan could with difficulty steer the ship. She was however beached handsomely, and with considerable force. Had